

THE ANTIOCH NEWS

VOL. XXVII.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1913

NO 13

THREE MEN HOLD UP WORKMAN

Three Well Dressed Men
and Kick a Man Uncon-
scious Near Roundout

THE COMMUNITY AROUND

The Residents Around the County
Searching For the Men and
Moose Vengeance

Three fairly well dressed young
men held up and terribly beat
a workman just north of coal
at the Roundout station Saturday
morning about 11 o'clock.

The victim was found by the
men after the three had left him
unconscious lying alongside the
train. He was revived and later told
of his experience. He gave the names
of the three men as being Wagner,
about 30 years old, who was
driving the train, and two others
who were with him. He said the three
men came out from behind a freight
car just as he was about to get
out.

The men struck him in the face
and the others grabbed him by the
arms and held him back. They then
went through his pockets and took
his money, his gold watch and
other valuables. They then proceeded
to beat him. They hit him, knocked
him down and then as he dropped to
the ground they gave him some more
kicks. He rendered him almost unconscious.

The trio then made a dash for
the freight train but it did not
pull out of the station until they
were well out of sight. The belief is
that they are somewhere in the
country in their effort to escape.

It was not long afterwards that
the victim was discovered by a man
chanced to be passing. He called
for help and the man was carried to
St. Paul depot where he was
first aid treatment.

It was because of the belief that
the men had not been able to get
out of the junction that telephone
saga were sent all around the
country asking police and others to
be on the watch for the trio.

One man who was helping in the
search said: "It won't be long
before they are caught. For every
bad man there is a good one and
the good ones are always on the
lookout for the bad ones."

The victim described the men as
being young, well dressed and
of a fair complexion. He said they
were all about the same age and
height and were all wearing
suits and hats.

He said they were all very
tall and very strong. He said they
were all very smart and very
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DIED IN THE PHILIPPINES

The Ashes of Frank R. White, Brought
In Silver Urn For Burial

Word has just been received by Lake
county relatives of the funeral services
held at Lyons, Nebraska, over the
ashes of the late Frank R. White, who
died recently in the Philippine Islands,
where for the past ten years or more
he has held a number of responsible
positions in the government educational
service.

When his death several weeks ago
came, the body was cremated and the
ashes were shipped to Lyons, Nebraska,
in a silver urn contained in a specially
made casket and the funeral services
were held there recently.

He was the son of A. J. White, formerly
of Millburn but who went to Nebraska
many years ago to make his
home there.

Mr. White was born in Millburn in
1875 and went to the Philippines in
1901 where he was named as a teacher
of English in the government schools.
He was made deputy superintendent of
schools for the province of Tarlac in
October 1901 and served in that position
until October 31, 1912, when he
was made superintendent in the same
province. He held that position until
February of 1903 when he was transferred
to the same position in the province
of Antique. A month later he was
made assistant to the general
superintendent of education in the
islands and on October 26, 1905, was
made second assistant director of Education
which post he occupied until
July 27, 1909. At that time he was
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ADV. WEATHER REPORT

Published By J. C. James, the Local
Weather Man

Nov. 1913—Warmest day 69 on the
coldest day 17 on the 11th. Rainfall
4.28 inches. Snow fall none.

1912—Warmest day 67 on the
coldest day 18 above on the 11th. Average
temperature 38.91. Total rainfall
1.75 inches. Trace of snow.

1911—Warmest day 73 on the
coldest day 8 above on the 29th. Average
temperature 32.05. Total rainfall
4.4 inches. Snow on 20.

1910—Warmest day 62 on the
coldest day 17 above on the 30th. Average
temperature 32.58. Total rainfall
2.33 inches. Snow on 22.

1909—Warmest day 68 on the
coldest day 16 on the 22nd. Average
temperature 44.35. Total rainfall
2.33 inches. 2 in. snow on 22.

1908—Warmest day 67 on the
coldest day 9 above on the 15th. Average
temperature 38.81. Total rainfall
1.87 inches. 1 in. snow on 14.

1907—Warmest day 46 on the
coldest day 14 above on the 14th. Average
temperature 33.36. Total rainfall
1.87 inches. 1 in. snow on 2.

1906—Warmest day 64 on the
coldest day 20 above on the 14th. Average
temperature 37.82. Total rainfall
3.10 inches. Snow on 21.

1905—Warmest day 69 on the
coldest day 8 above on the 30th. Average
temperature 36.26. Total rainfall
1.1 inch. Snow on 7.

1904—Warmest day 69 on the
coldest day 15 above on the 30th. Average
temperature 39.80. Total rainfall
1.1 inch. Snow on 25.

1903—Warmest day 69 on the
coldest day 3 above on the 20th. Average
temperature 34.06. Total rainfall
2.2 inches. Snow on 23.

1902—Warmest day 68 on the
coldest day 28 above on the 31st. Average
temperature 42.61. Total rainfall
1.1 inch. Snow on 26.

1901—Warmest day 70 on the
coldest day 13 above on the 17th. Average
temperature 35. Total rainfall
1.1 inch. Snow on 25.

1900—Warmest day 69 on the
coldest day 3 above on the 20th. Average
temperature 34.06. Total rainfall
2.2 inches. Snow on 23.

PASSES SALOON ORDINANCE

Waukegan Council Have
Stormy Session Monday
Evening

MAYOR DECIDED THE VOTE

Votes Out Market Street and Pass \$1000
Future Saloon License Bill and Limiting
Number to 30

By a vote of 3 to 2, Mayor Bidinger
casting the deciding vote, the city council
of Waukegan Monday night at the
regular session, adopted an ordinance
which provides for some rather drastic
changes. These changes, which already
have been enumerated are as follows:

1. Elimination of saloons from Market
street.

2. Ultimate reduction of number of
saloons to thirty.

3. Raising saloon license to \$1,000 on
May 1, 1915.

Fully a score of saloonkeepers and
men favorable to the liquor cause were
present at the meeting to prevent, if
possible, the passage of the ordinance.

Among those who were most conspicuous
were Samuel Schwartz, agent for the
Pabst Brewing company and Chas. Baddaker
who headed a petition asking
that no action be taken to eliminate the
saloons on Market street.

The vote of the commissions was as
follows:

AYES—Bidinger, Dietmeyer, Diver.
NAYS—Atterbury and Orvis.

The petition submitted was as follows:

To the Mayor and Commissioners of
the City of Waukegan:

Gentlemen—"The undersigned property
owners respectfully petition your
Honorable Body not to pass an ordinance
taking the saloons off of Market
street, but let said saloons remain on
said street as has been heretofore done."

The communication was signed by
Charles Baddaker and 37 others. The
communication was received and placed
on file without a dissenting vote.

A little later the amendment to the
saloon ordinance was read and Commissioner
Diver seconded the motion. Commissioner
Atterbury arose to his feet and
objected to action being taken then
asking that more time be given the
commissioners to look it over and discuss
it among themselves. He inferred
that some of the commissioners have
got together and arranged the
ordinance and its disposal without
having consulted the other members,
including himself.

Commissioner Diver said that if this
remark was directed as a shot at him
that Commissioner Atterbury was misinformed—that he knew of no such
arrangement having been made and that
so far as he was concerned personally
he had known for the last year that
such an ordinance was in the hands of
the corporation counsel, ready to be
framed.

Commissioner Orvis also interposed
an objection on Monday night. Commissioner
Atterbury said that by a precedent
established some time ago, matters
under discussion were delayed when
a request that this be done was
made by two members of the commission.
He asked that it be done in this case.

The mayor asserted that if he was
convinced that Atterbury was sincere
that he would gladly consent to such a
delay but that in view of the fact that
Atterbury had told him at the time he
embodied the same ideas in his annual
message that he approved of them and
to go ahead, that he could hardly figure
that he is sincere in the attitude he
takes at the present time.

Commissioner Atterbury stated his
position very clearly with regard to the
license matter. He said that under no
consideration would he favor a saloon
license of over \$500 a year. He declared
that the license in Wisconsin is but
\$200 a year and said there are no better
regulated saloons in the country. Furthermore
he said there is no restriction
as to whether saloons may be placed in
the cities. "I'd vote for that sort
of a license in Waukegan," he said.

INSULL HEAD OF FAIR

Annual Meeting was Held at
Libertyville Wednesday
Afternoon

DISCUSS IMPORTANT WORK

J. M. Patterson was Elected as First Vice
President and Paul McGuffin
as Second

The Agriculture Board of the Lake
County Fair Association held a meeting
Wednesday afternoon in Libertyville.
Paul McGuffin called the meeting
to order, Samuel Insull, the president
not being present on account of the illness
of his mother in England. Seventy-five
were present. It was moved
and seconded that Edwin Hubbard be
elected secretary pro tem. The motion
carried. The minutes were read and
accepted.

Treasurer Wright of Libertyville
was called to be present at the meeting
but could not be there.

The report of the entries and premiums
offered and paid was read by the
secretary. The financial statement also
was read and both were accepted.

Paul McGuffin made a statement
with regard to the farm improvement
work and spoke about the coming Corn
show. The meeting adjourned to the
last day of this show. In the meantime
the farm improvement work and its
provisions will be adopted in the
constitution and by laws.

The regular election of officers took
place, the following being elected:

President—Samuel Insull.
First Vice-President—J. M. Patterson.
Second Vice-President—Paul McGuffin.
Treasurer—Roy Wright.
Secretary—J. B. Morse.

Directors—L. B. Hamby, S. D. Batterhall,
W. B. Smith, R. M. Rouse,
and E. L. Davis.

The officers were elected by a unanimous
vote. James Woodman moved
that a detailed statement be published
in the Libertyville Independent. The
Waukegan Sun and the Waukegan
Gazette. A discussion followed as to
the cost of such a proceeding. F. G.
Smith of the Sun made the proposition
of publishing the statement in both the
Independent and the Sun for the expense
of one publication and upon motion
his offer was accepted. The
meeting adjourned to January 17, 1914.

ORDERS ARREST OF THOSE TRYING TO TAKE PICTURES

As a result of all the confusion that
has been caused, cameras in the court
room of the circuit court in Waukegan
have been barred during the trial of
the Volow women who face charges of
riot preferred by Mrs. John Richardson
who claims they rode her on a rail.
Judge Donnelly has given orders to
Sheriff Green to arrest all photographers
who seek to force their way into the
court room.

"Inform them that they will not be
allowed there, and then if they insist,
place them under arrest and we will
dispose of their cases later," the court
told the sheriff.

Sheriff Green announced that the
orders of the court would be carried
out to the very letter and he kept a
close watch upon all those who entered
the crowded court room.

There have been several clashes as a
result of reporters from Chicago newspapers
seeking to take pictures of the
alleged rail riders. One of the women
attacked a reporter and broke his
camera after he had taken a snap shot
of her.

Knowledge is like the coin of exchange.
A man is justified, to a degree,
in taking pride in its possession, if
he himself worked over the gold of it
and tried to coin it, or, at least,
if he came by it honestly, already tested
out. But when he did not do anything
of the kind, but got it from some passer-by
who threw it in his face, then what ground
has he to boast of it?—John Ruskin

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SUGAR PLANT CLOSED

Sugar Plant Will Close at Janesville the
First of the Year

One of the first effects of the democratic
tariff measure recently passed by
congress to be felt by the Wisconsin
farmers will be the closing down of
the Rock County Sugar company's factory
at Janesville. It is understood
that orders have been received by the
management from Captain James
Davidson, the owner to close down the
factory permanently as soon as the
present run of sugar is through.

These orders come direct from the
owner, who moved the factory here
ten years ago from Canada. Captain
Davidson's step is evidently in accord
with similar moves of other beet sugar
factory owners, particularly those of
Michigan, he being interested in factories
in that state.

Since its establishment in Janesville
the Rock County Sugar company has
handled approximately 450,000 tons of
beets, which sliced up into some 95,000,
000 pounds of sugar and were paid for
at the rate of \$9 per ton or an aggregate
of \$2,700,000 to the growers who
have been located all over southern
Wisconsin and northern Illinois. Aside
from the money paid to the growers,
factory has kept on an average of 200
men employed. During the slicing season
it has had a force which varied
from 325 to 425 men per day for a
period of four months paying good
wages at a period of the year when
work was scarce and laborers plenty.

Last season the factory handled between
5,000 and 6,000 acres of beets
paying a trifle better than \$6 a ton.
The present run started early in October
and will continue up to about the
middle of January, when the factory
will be closed down permanently.

The loss to the grower of the steady
income will be most severe. If the
other Wisconsin factories follow suit it
will mean a decided change in farming
in the southern part of the state. Beets
and tobacco have been the two best
paying crops for ten years past and it
will be hard to change the farm work
to conform with the new condition.

In the last five years the large per-
cent of the sugar beets raised in Kenosha
county were purchased by the Rock
County plant and its going out of business
may mean a serious handicap to the
beet industry which has been so
largely developed in Kenosha county
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NEW LAW IN EFFECT SOON

Expect Big Rush of Weddings Before Jan-
uary 1st, 1914

November, which as a rule, is not a
very popular month for Kenosha brides
and bridegrooms, this year has proved
a rival for June matrimonial honors
and more couples have embarked upon
the sea of matrimony during November
than was ever known before in the
county. Prospective husbands generally
prefer to take this important step in
spring in order to get a good start on
family expenses before the opening of
a new coal buying season. But the
number of licenses taken out in November
shows that Kenosha couples have
"wised up" to the fact that it is going
to be more difficult to get married in
Kenosha county later on. It is just
possible that the little love God has
been busier in Kenosha this November
than ever before, but County Clerk
Jones and his assistants see a more
obvious reason for this rush for licenses.

Within about four weeks the newly
enacted eugenics law will go into effect
in Wisconsin, and after January 1, 1914,
all prospective benedicts will have to
present a health certificate signed by a
licensed physician, before they will be
given a license to wed. Blank forms
will be printed by the state and distributed
among practicing physicians, whose
judgment whether the man's health
is such as to warrant the granting
of a license, is accepted by the county.

Applicants must appear at the court
house with the certificate of health before
the license is issued. No instructions
have yet been received by the county
regarding the operation or the enforcement
of the new law, but they are expected
to be forthcoming within a few weeks.

Uncertainty as to the intent of the
new law and lack of familiarity with
its provisions has caused numerous
couples to get their licenses during the
present year. It is expected the month
of December will show a still greater
increase in the number of licenses issued
to those who would rather hurry the
date than to come under the provisions
of the new law.

During the first twenty days of November
over 50 licenses were issued in Kenosha.

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SEASON SEED PORTANT

Net Rio Farmers De-
penis Selection of
per Seed

POOR--POOR CROPS

Selection Corn of Uniform Size
Is and Will Produce
Farm Plants

The seed is of extreme im-
portance to the farmer when he
realizes that he is depending absolutely
on seed produced for our
net return year to year. Unless
the species satisfactorily, the
valuable land, our investment
of mals made at a loss, but
good can increase in land value
and perpetuity.

Poor crops is a pretty sure
saying; seed contains a complete
little plant. The root and stem
are ready all ready for growing
and armed with plenty of food
material growing long enough
until it gets firmly implanted in
the ground. We can readily under-
stand why it is necessary to grade
our seeds. The poorly developed
seedling the plant a poor start,
and rely in an off year and will
natural in smaller crops.

In seed we always select as uni-
form as possible, because we
know will produce more uniform
plants; then again after seed corn
is tested, throw out the weaker
seed a simple reason that they
will not produce the same kind of plants
and mm crops can be secured by
using strongest, most vigorous
seed produced by strong vigorous plants
the previous year.

I firmly believe that one of the chief
reasons we have not taken the
same in setting the seeds as we
do live is the fact that seed is
smaller organs are more compact
and thus for some reason or another,
der to understand. It is a
fundamental law that plant and animal
law, acentual, and the rules that
govern will most assuredly govern
the of and if we are sure of the
parent of this years seed, carefully
selective are pretty sure, barring
adverse weather conditions, as to the
kind of we will have.

It is roughly essential that oats be
grade possible not once but twice.
Every of corn should be selected
and ed for germination, I have
heard great many people say they
could ways tell whether seed corn
would grow or not by looking at it, and
I have some of these same people
in yegone by, bring their samples to
my laboratory and test them, and we
generally found that the matter of
sight this particular case was not to
be tried. It does not pay to take a
chance. Too much depends on the re-
sult.

Wh you buy clover seed, for in-
stance be sure that it is free and try to
get them grown seed. It will pro-
duce a strongest plants.

Alfa one must buy very carefully
for the are several distinct strains of
alfalfa seed for sale generally. There
is the turkistan, or imported seed; the
southern grown irrigated seed; the
southern grown dry land and western
grows dry land. If it is possible, se-
cure the western-northern grown dry
land, but by all means do not be
careful of the turkistan or imported
stuff.

It is only after experimenting with
seed for so many years and realizing
how very important this matter is, that
I advise you in regard to this, but I
personally have noticed so many cases
where the weather and things in general
were blamed when in reality it was
simply a matter of unwise seed selection.

Origin of "Thugs."
A real thug was a member of an organized
society of fanatical murderers in
India, who considered their victims
to be sacrifices to their gods. Their
method was by strangulation. The
English tried to suppress them about
1810, but did not succeed till about
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NO PEACE UNTIL HUERTA LETS GO USURPED POWER

President Says in Message of Dictator Is Crumbling and End Is Near.

WANTS MONEY BILL PASSED

Urges Enactment of Legislation to Make Farming a More Efficient Business.

LET SHERMAN LAW STAND

Primary Elections for Selected Candidates for Presidency of United States—Ultimate Independence of United States—Employers' Liability.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The President Wilson's complete message delivered to congress today in pursuance of his constitutional duty to "give to the congress the liberty of addressing general matters which ought, as to me, particularly to engage the attention of your honorable body of all who study the welfare of the nation."

I shall ask your indulgence to depart in some degree the usual custom of setting in formal review the matters which have engaged the attention of the departments of the government in the future, because it is long, very long, and will have to be subject to the several departments. In the subjects are set forth in a full and complete manner, and I shall be glad to have your thoughtful attention of the subjects who may have the study them. Their obvious, as constituting the very heart of the business of the government, and emphasis on the necessary.

Country is at Peace. The country, I am sure, is at peace with all the many happy manifestations about us of a growing sense of community of the nations, the foreboding of peace and good will more readily each day, and the processes of peace, of frankness and fair play for the United States have front of such negotiation. I earnestly hope and believe, give fresh proof of adherence to the causal friendship by rational treaties of arbitration renewal by the senate. These, it has been the department of state to consent, in principle, of nations, representing the population of the world, to be agreed that, whereof interest or of policy cannot be resolved by processes of diplomacy, publicly analyzed, reported upon by a tribune of the parties before the nations its course of action.

There is only one point by which to determine between the United States and nations, and that is these two elements: and our obligations to the world. A test ought easily to be made the establishment of nations and the international already assumed.

Huerta Must. There is but one of Mexico that has been south of us, and has there can be no peace in America until it has surrendered his in Mexico, until it all hands, indeed, the governments will not or deal with by the United States friends of constitution in America; we are friends, we are in no other way whom we would make proof of our out their own development, Mexico. The attempt at the City of Mexico, and a mere has been set up which the semblance of it. It originated of Victoriano Huerta attempt to institutional president and declared himself, consequence, a new exists in Mexico doubtful whether

elementary and fundamental rights of her own people or of the citizens of other countries resident within her territory can long be successfully safeguarded, and which threatens, if long continued, to imperil the interests of peace, order and tolerable life in the lands immediately to the south of us. Even if the usurper had succeeded in his purposes, in despite of the constitution of the republic and the rights of its people, he would have set up nothing but a precarious and hateful power, which could have lasted but a little while, and whose eventual downfall would have left the country in a more deplorable condition than ever. But he has not succeeded. He has forfeited the respect and the moral support even of those who were at one time willing to see him succeed. Little by little he has been completely isolated. By a little every day his power and prestige are crumbling and the collapse is not far away. We shall not, I believe, be obliged to alter our policy of watchful waiting. And then, when the end comes, we shall have to see constitutional order restored in distressed Mexico by the concert and energy of such of her leaders as prefer the liberty of their people to their own ambitions.

Currency Reform. I turn to matters of domestic concern. You already have under consideration a bill for the reform of our system of banking and currency, for which the country waits with impatience, as for something fundamental to its whole business life and necessary to set credit free from arbitrary and artificial restraints. I need not say how earnestly I hope for its early enactment into law. I take leave to beg that the whole energy and attention of the senate be concentrated upon it till the matter is successfully disposed of. And yet I feel that the request is not needed—that the members of that great house need no urging in this service to the country.

I present to you, in addition, the urgent necessity that special provision be made also for facilitating the credit needed by the farmers of the country. The pending currency bill does them upon an equal footing with other business men and masters of enterprise, as it should; and upon its passage they will find themselves quit of many of the difficulties which now hamper them in the field of credit. The farmers, of course, ask and should be given no special privilege, such as extending to them the credit of the government itself. What they need and should obtain is legislation which will make their own abundant and substantial credit resources available as a foundation for joint, concerted local action in their own behalf in getting the capital they must use. It is to this we should now address ourselves.

Allowed to Lag. It has, singularly enough, come to pass that we have allowed the industry of our farms to lag behind the other activities of the country in its development. I need not stop to tell you how fundamental to the life of the nation is the production of its food. Our thoughts may ordinarily be concentrated upon the cities and the hives of industry, upon the cries of the crowded market place and the clangor of the factory, but it is from the quiet interstices of the open valleys and the free hillside that we draw the sources of life and of prosperity, from the farm and the ranch, from the forest and the mine. Without these every street would be silent, every office deserted, every factory fallen into disrepair. And yet the farmer does not stand upon the same footing with the forester and the miner in the market of credit. He is the servant of the seasons. Nature determines how long he must wait for his crops, and will not be hurried in her processes. He may give his note, but the season of its maturity depends upon the season when his crop matures, lies at the gates of the market where his products are sold. And the security he gives is of a character not known in the broker's office or as familiarly as it might be on the counter of the banker.

Efficiency in Farming. The agricultural department of the government is seeking to assist as never before to make farming an efficient business, of wide co-operative effort, in quick touch with the markets for foodstuffs. The farmers and the government will henceforth work together as real partners in this field, where we now begin to see our way very clearly and where many intelligent plans are already being put into execution. The treasury of the United States has, by a timely and well-considered distribution of its deposits, facilitated the moving of the crops in the present season, and prevented the scarcity of available funds too often experienced at such times. But we must not allow ourselves to depend upon extraordinary expedients. We must add the means by which the farmer may make his credit constantly and easily available and command when he will the capital by which to support and expand his business. We lag behind many other great countries of the modern world in attempting to do this. Systems of rural credit have been studied and developed on the other side of the water while we left our farmers to shift for themselves in the ordinary money market. You have but to look about you in any rural district to see the result, the handicap and embarrassment which have been put upon those who produce our food.

Study Rural Credit. Conscious of this backwardness and neglect on our part, the congress recently authorized the creation of a special commission to study the various systems of rural credit which

have been put into operation in Europe, and this commission is already prepared to report. Its report ought to make it easier for us to determine what methods will be best suited to our own farmers. I hope and believe that the committee of the senate and house will address themselves to this matter with the most fruitful results, and I believe that the studies and recently formed plans of the department of agriculture may be made to serve them very greatly in their work of framing appropriate and adequate legislation. It would be indiscreet and presumptuous in anyone to dogmatize upon so great and many-sided a question, but I feel confident that common counsel will produce the results we must all desire.

Let Sherman Law Stand.

Turn from the farm to the world of business which centers in the city and in the factory, and I think that all thoughtful observers will agree that the immediate service we owe the business communities of the country is to prevent private monopoly more effectually than it has yet been prevented. I think it will be easily agreed that we should let the Sherman anti-trust law stand, unaltered, as it is with its debatable ground about it but that we should as much as possible reduce the area of that debatable ground by further and more explicit legislation, and should also supplement that great act by legislation which will not only clarify it but also facilitate its administration and make it easier to all concerned. No doubt we shall all wish, and the country will expect this to be the central subject of our deliberations during the present session; but it is a subject to many-sided and so deserving of careful and discriminating discussion that I shall take the liberty of addressing you upon it in a special message at a later date than this. It is of capital importance that the business men of this country should be relieved of all uncertainties of law with regard to their enterprises and investments and a clear path indicated which they can travel without anxiety. It is as important that they should be relieved of embarrassment and set free to prosper as that private monopoly should be destroyed. The ways of action should be thrown wide open.

I turn to a subject which I hope can be handled promptly and without serious controversy of any kind. I mean the method of selecting nominees for the presidency of the United States. I feel confident that I do not misinterpret the wishes or the expectations of the country when I urge the prompt enactment of legislation which will provide for primary elections throughout the country at which the voters of the several parties may choose their nominees for the presidency without the intervention of nominating conventions. I venture the suggestion that this legislation should provide for the retention of party conventions, but only for the purpose of declaring and accepting the verdict of the primaries and formulating the platforms of the parties; and I suggest that these conventions should consist not of delegates chosen for this single purpose, but of the nominees for congress, the nominees for vacant seats in the senate of the United States, the senators whose terms have not yet closed, the national committees, and the candidates for the presidency themselves, in order that platforms may be framed by those responsible to the people for carrying them into effect.

Independence for Philippines.

These are all matters of vital domestic concern, and besides them, outside the charmed circle of our own national life in which our affections command us, as well as our consciences, there stand out our obligations toward our territories overseas. Here we are trustees. Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, are ours, once regarded as mere possessions, are no longer to be selfishly exploited; they are part of the domain of public conscience and of serviceable and enlightened statesmanship. We must administer them for the people who live in them and with the same sense of responsibility to them as toward our own people in our domestic affairs. No doubt we shall successfully enough bind Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands to ourselves by ties of justice and affection, but the performance of our duty toward the Philippines is a more difficult and debatable matter. We can satisfy the obligations of generous justice toward the people of Porto Rico by giving them the ample and familiar rights and privileges accorded our own citizens in our own territory and our obligations toward the people of Hawaii by perfecting the provisions of self-government already granted them, but in the Philippines we must go further. We must hold steadily in view their ultimate independence, and we must move toward the time of that independence as steadily as the way can be cleared and the foundations thoughtfully and permanently laid.

Test of Responsibility.

Acting under the authority conferred upon the president by congress, I have already accorded the people of the islands a majority in both houses of their legislative body by appointing five instead of four native citizens to the membership of the commission. I believe that in this way we shall make proof of their capacity in counsel and their sense of the responsibility in the exercise of political power, and that the success of this step will be sure to clear our view for the steps which are to follow. Step by step we should extend and perfect the system of self-government in the islands, making test of them and modifying them as experience discloses their successes and their failures; that we

could more and more put under the control of the native citizens of the Philippines the essential instruments of their life, their local instrumentalities of government, their schools, all the common interests of their communities, and so by counsel and experience set up a government which all the world will see to be suitable to a people whose affairs are under their own control. At last, I hope and believe, we are beginning to gain the confidence of the Filipino peoples. By their counsel and experience, rather than by our own, we shall learn how best to serve them and how soon it will be possible and wise to withdraw our supervision. Let us once find the path and set out with firm and confident tread upon it and we shall not wander from it or linger upon it.

Double Duty Toward Alaska.

A duty faces us with regard to Alaska which seems to me very pressing and very imperative; perhaps I should say a double duty, for it concerns both the political and the material development of the territory. The people of Alaska should be given the full territorial form of government, and Alaska, as a storehouse, should be unlocked. One key to it is a system of railways. These the government should itself build and administer, and the ports and terminals it should itself control in the interest of all who wish to use them for the service and development of the country and its people.

But the construction of railways is only the first step; is only thrusting in the key to the storehouse and throwing back the lock and opening the door. How the tempting resources of the country are to be exploited is another matter, to which I shall take the liberty of from time to time calling your attention, for it is a policy which must be worked out by well-considered stages, not upon theory, but upon lines of practical expediency. It is part of our general problem of conservation. We have a freer hand in working out the problem in Alaska than in the states of the Union, and yet the principle and object are the same, wherever we touch it. We must use the resources of the country, not lock them up. There need be no conflict or jealousy as between state and federal authorities, for there can be no essential difference of purpose between them. The resources in question must be used, but not destroyed or wasted; used, but not monopolized upon any narrow idea of individual rights as against the abiding interests of communities. That a policy can be worked out by conference and concession which will release these resources and yet not jeopard or dissipate them, I for one have no doubt; and it can be done on lines of regulation which need be no less acceptable to the people and governments of the states concerned than to the people and government of the nation at large. We must bend our energies to this end. A common purpose ought to make agreement easy.

Specially Important.

Three or four matters of special importance and significance I beg that you will permit me to mention in closing.

Our bureau of mines ought to be equipped and empowered to render even more effective service than it renders now in improving the conditions of mine labor and making the mines more economically productive as well as more safe. This is an important part of the work of conservation; and the conservation of human life and energy lies even nearer to our interest than the preservation from waste of our material resources.

We owe it, in mere justice to the railway employees of the country, to provide for them a fair and effective employers' liability act; and a law that we can stand by in this matter will be no less to the advantage of those who administer the railroads of the country than to the advantage of those whom they employ. The experience of a large number of the states abundantly proves that.

We ought to devote ourselves to meeting pressing demands of plain justice like this as earnestly as to the accomplishment of political and economic reforms. Social justice comes first. Law is the machinery for its realization and is vital only as it expresses and embodies it.

Safety at Sea.

An international congress for the discussion of all questions that affect safety at sea is now sitting in London at the suggestion of our own government. So soon as the conclusions of that congress can be learned and considered we ought to address ourselves, among other things, to the prompt alleviation of the very unsafe, unjust, and burdensome conditions which now surround the employment of sailors and render it extremely difficult to obtain the services of spirited and competent men such as every ship needs if it is to be safely handled and brought to port.

May I not express the very real pleasure I have experienced in co-operating with this congress and sharing with it the labors of common service to which it has devoted itself so unreservedly during the past seven months of uncompensated concentration upon the business of legislation? Surely it is a proper and pertinent part of my report on "the state of the Union" to express my admiration for the diligence, the good temper, and the full comprehension of public duty which has already been manifested by both the houses; and I hope that it may not be deemed an impertinent intrusion of myself into the picture if I say with how much and how constant satisfaction I have availed myself of the privilege of putting my time and energy at their disposal alike in counsel and in action.

WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS

Only Two Steps to Get Outside Circulation

WASHINGTON.—Charles A. Kram, auditor for the United States postoffice department at Washington, at one time in his younger days worked in country printing office. His stories of country newspaper editors are famous at the Capitol, where he can intercept an anecdote to illustrate a point in appearing before some of the congressional committees.

"At one time, when he was explaining circulation matters to a committee, told of the yarn of a certain colonel who was the editor of a flamboyant sheet in the south which sometimes distributed as high as a hued copies a week.

The colonel had an "iron" printer on his staff who could stick tyrod drink whiskey with greater facility than another man in the world. He kept him alive; furred him with a half dollar now and then, and says put him off with an evasive answer when the genius would make a flat appeal for back. One day the printer, having accumulated a fine jag and an extraordinary amount of dignity, approached the colonel with the threat to resign unless the ghost fed.

"Resign! Resign! Why, you'd be as helpless a babe in the woods. You couldn't find as much shelter without me as a conflagrant fox in a strange wood. You ingrate! I have supported you in a luxury for no return yet. Why, if you ever dared to do a thing like I would denounce you with all the vitrolle power of my pen! You would scourged with my scorn and no decent man who reads my journal would look at you again!"

"Whereupon the printer turned up his nose. "Denounce me!" he said with fine dignity, leaning upon the desk for support, "go ahead and do your worst! I'd care. Why, I could take two steps and be outside of your circulation!"

Secretary Joseph P. Tumulty a Real Censor

AMONG the many duties which fall to the lot of Joseph P. Tumulty, the president's secretary, is that of censor. Right of selection is exercised on the president's mail and on his visiting list. It is benevolent censorship and one the president could not do without. He saw everybody and read everything designed for his inspection he couldn't get any sleep could he perform his duties.

For that reason, if you have any personal business with the president of the United States, had best see Mr. Tumulty. He is the easiest in Washington to have a chat with. If you are a congressman or a newspaper correspondent, can see and speak with Mr. Tumulty with a hour. And if the petitioner's mission is one president need know of personally, the president will see the petitioner or know of the pen within five minutes. But if it isn't—then P. Tumulty, for all his blue eyes and yellow and beautiful complexion, is a wall of adamant, one million miles high. The white enamel of between the secretary's big room and the president's office seems a poor and ineffective barrier that a humming bird at demolish with his bill until Joe Tumulty, raising his soft Irish voice, remarks to an importunate one:

"No, sir, you can't see the president. Then it becomes the great wall of China."

The president, in the simple huclics when he was a governor of New Jersey and just fixing to be chief of the nation, thought he would have that door open all the time. He has changed his mind. And it wasn't because of anarchists or lunatics. It was because he just naturally hasn't time to fuss with the pe and the things that confront him every day.

It Was Her Debut Into Public School Circles

IF you had been in Washington the 22d September you might have seen a tawney-haired Victor Murdock of Kai, militant, eager and optimistic leader of the Progressive party in the house of representatives, on his way to the Henry Cooke school with his little seven-year-old daughter by his side.

It was that day of school and little Miss Murdock was to enter the first grade. "It was her debut into public school circles." Now, the Henry Cooke school is an imposing edifice, to be one of the finest examples of school architecture in the country. Everything about it is posing—the broad front steps, the entry, the lobby hall. But most imposing of all was the tieman whom Representative Murdock queried about the requirements of a little stranger as a seat in the first grade.

Later Murdock found the teacher of the first grade.

"Isn't it bad a person has to go through so much tape to get a child in the public school?" asked Mr. Murdock.

"There isn't any red tape. All you have to do is to bring the child and leave her. We do the rest."

"But I was talking to the principal and he told me I would have to get affidavits and certificates and a dozen things," said the Progressive leader.

"He told you!" exclaimed the preteacher in surprise. "Our principal isn't a man; it's a woman, Mrs. C. D. Smith."

Just then the imposing-looking man with whom Murdock had talked walked by.

"Isn't that the principal?" he inquired. "He was the man who told me."

"No, indeed, Mr. Murdock!" laud the teacher. "He is not the principal—he's our janitor!"

Stamps Licked to Order During Christmas Rush

CHRISTMAS gift givers this year will not be forced to lick their own stamps when they affix the postage to their parcels for mailing, unless they wish to, for the postoffice department announced the other day that its postmen and their assistants would attend to that duty if required.

The innovation is put in force to interests of better mail service during the holiday rush and is expected to facilitate the movement of the vast crush of matter that will tax resources of the department's many employes.

Orders were issued to postmen to affix postage when required on mail parcels of the second, third and fourth class, the labeling parcel post matter. The stamps will be canceled and the plan is expected to prevent great waste of time experienced by postmen while waiting in line to buy postage mail their packages.

Under such authorization, Chief Postmaster General Burleson, "when a parcel is presented for mailing, the clerk receiving it, after collecting the required postage, may endorse on the parcel the amount of postage, which later will be affixed by an employee of the postoffice."

The postmaster general believes his plan will result in a great saving in time to the department as well to the people.

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 er dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye.
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MAIL POUCH

THE QUALITY TOBACCO

RURAL NEWS ITEMS

LAKE VILLA

The Leonard family was all home for Thanksgiving.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. F. Meyer on Monday, Dec. 1, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. James Atwell are entertaining a friend from Chicago.

W. L. Donnell and C. J. Wightman of Grayslake were in town Monday.

A. M. Douglas and wife entertained their sons and families Thanksgiving.

F. M. Hamlin and Paul Avery transacted business in Chicago the last of the week.

Mrs. John Hughes and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas spent Thanksgiving at Lake Villa with Mrs. Hughes' son.

The architect of the new bank building was out from Chicago Monday. The building is nearly ready for occupancy.

Ernest Shephardson is laid up this week as the result of a fall while working on the Ernest Lehmann house at Snd Lake.

Mrs. Hendricks, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Branstable and Mrs. Potter all members of the Ladies Aid society served supper at the home of Mrs. Potter on Wednesday.

Tom Thumb wedding will be given at the church Tuesday evening, Dec. 9, under the auspices of the Ladies Aid society. The children will be in charge of competent instructor and it will be worth your while to come and see little folks in their play.

The Commercial Club dance and oystertupper given Thanksgiving eve in oxbow hall was a decided success. There were about sixty-five couples present from the surrounding towns. The dancing was very enjoyable, which speaks well for our music, good floor and the good times always enjoyed at the club dances. They have announced their next dance for New Years eve.

MILLBURN

Wm. Mersels and family are here from North Bend, Neb.

Miss Inez Pellock of Chicago spent the week end with the home folks.

A. H. Stewart returned from Chicago where he has been visiting the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest White moved to Libertyville to their new home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Bain and daughter Dorothy spent Thanksgiving in Evanston.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Denman gave a reunion of the Denman family Thanksgiving day. Guests from Willmette, Zion City, Waukegan, Highland Park and Lincoln, Ill., were present.

SILVER LAKE

Miss Cortrude Lenz was in Burlington Friday.

Dr. Blum of Chicago is visiting at his home here.

Oliver Mathews of Lake Villa was here Saturday.

Hessel Faber of Lake Villa was here Thanksgiving.

Chester Hockney, wife and baby were in Antioch Thursday.

Paul Ganzlin and family spent Thanksgiving with his mother.

Mrs. Ganzlin entertained all of her children at her home Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. Dewitt Dixon have returned and are now domiciled in the Peter Ludwig house.

Couldn't Place Them.

Little Jessie, aged four, who was quite familiar with a pack of cards, was taken to church for the first time. She was very much interested in the stained glass windows, which portrayed the different saints of the bible. Much to the amusement of those seated by, and very much to the chagrin of her mother, Jessie said, in a stage whisper: "Tell me, mother, is they kings or jacks?"

Good Remedy for It.

Mrs. Keppup made it her private and particular business to have whatever her neighbor had, whether it was a question of chickens or diseases, so when Mrs. Gotthard complained to her one day of insomnia Mrs. Keppup was ready for her. "I have it, too, very badly at times," "What do you do for it, Mrs. Keppup?" "Why, I have never found anything that did me any real good, except to go to bed and sleep it off."

RUSSELL

W. H. Barber of Elgin spent Sunday with relatives here.

Clifford Crittenden is trapping at Deer lake.

George Wilson visited over Thanksgiving at Oshkosh, Wis.

There will be a basket social at the Rosecrans school this week.

John Kelly has been suffering from blood poisoning in his hand.

B. J. Melville and family moved to their new home at North Prairie recently.

Wm. Oliver has sold his farm to a Chicago party and, will have an auction Thursday.

Don't forget to attend the bazaar and supper at the Rosecrans church Friday evening, Dec. 5.

Walter Dexter shipped three cars of lambs Thursday, expecting to attend the Stock Show at Chicago this week.

SALEM

J. Van Wie spent Thanksgiving in Chicago.

A. E. Tarbell of Kenosha visited here over Sunday.

Mr. F. Smith had a family reunion last Thursday.

Mrs. W. Caston visited Chicago relatives last week.

A. Burdick and wife visited in Waukegan last week.

Mrs. Barber is visiting at A. Padlocks this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Evans entertained friends Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. Rasmussen visited in Racine Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Foster had a family reunion Sunday.

Mrs. W. Karns and children spent Thanksgiving in Kenosha.

Few from here attended the Stock Show in Chicago this week.

Mrs. A. Paddock was called to Eau Claire on account of the sudden illness of her mother, Mrs. VanWie.

HICKORY

Miss Josie Mann of Hebron is visiting at A. T. Savage's.

Mr. and Mrs. Rollo Worth visited Sunday in Gurnee.

Agnes Pedersen visited last week with her sister at Loon Lake.

Marie and Elinor Petersen are visiting in Rochester and Burlington.

Frazier and Harmon Hollenbeck visited the latter part of last week at Wards Corners.

Misses Bertha Blumenfeld and Edna Grebe of Milwaukee visited with Mr. and Mrs. Tonn Thanksgiving.

N. B. Webb and wife, W. King and wife visited in Waukegan and attended the Land Show in Chicago last week.

Hickory Church Notes

SUNDAY SERVICES

1:45 p. m. Sunday School.

2:30 p. m. Preaching Service.

The papering and caleimining of the church and dining room is being done this week and will be completed in the early part of next week, but Sunday school and services will be held next Sunday as usual.

We had about forty out a week ago last Sunday, but last Sunday it rained and our congregation "shrank" to nine. Please take notice that the preacher will be there every Sunday, rain, snow, hail or shine, if possible to get there, so don't stay away on rainy Sundays thinking there will be no service.

The Ladies Aid and the Cemetery societies will soon begin a series of "Merry-go-rounds" the proceeds will be divided between the two societies.

Some of the Hickory folks are thinking of having a box social in the church soon to celebrate our new paper. We will talk about it next Sunday.

Phone 333

A. O. Stuxrud.

Easel Way.

An eminent German professor had the misfortune to die while he was away on his holidays. When the time came to put up a tablet to his memory in the little university town where his life's work had lain, this was the line which the mortuary artist carved upon it: "He died during his absence."—New York Evening Post.

A TERRIBLE FIX

By WILLIAM BLOSS.

With a question I felt like that unhappy principal in one of the fables of Aesop—

that long-eared and four-footed ass who starved to death between two luscious and succulent bales of hay, unable resolutely to declare himself upon which one first he would regale his appetite. It is true I have but two feet. As to the length of my ears I am beginning to entertain disquieting apprehensions.

And yet, and yet, there are decisions even more difficult to make than those counting an umpire in a world's championship pennant battle. Of course as to the main point, I have known for three months it is necessary for me either to marry some dear girl with plenty of money or to go to work for the mere purpose of being paid for it. Wages a word abhorrent to my breeding, smacks of the proletariat, of a sordid, the lowly, the unlovely, the unbecoming of the social life.

Father rked, naturally. Most fathers of my account do. I understand. Could dad! He looked me out of the eye and fishes cupboard all right a tight enough when he quit, but did no grudge. In his mind and his way he was good to me. Here's him. This is a beastly cheap shertut what can one drink, fit to drink \$3,600 a year? Marjorie has \$100. If she were my sister, I should have said that would be an incontinent half bad, for two people.

I'm to have \$36,000 per when I'm forty. If I ten years to wait. What an a! That is the reason this marriage matter perplexes me. We must add the nuptial necessities as a condition and not a theoretic confrontation.

The troubles in this—there are two of them stand between them even as the thesoplan ass, unknown where brewer. Charlotte is fond of me, too. She has more than as much told me so. It only Grace Dalzell, Charlotte's money! I am not sure how many millions Charlotte will have some day. It's something incredible. Old man Flaxhais still piling them up, they say he's a grouchy old beast and hawls. Thinks men ought to work as I did at his house he'd be about my "career." Satisfy American worth his salt ought have an aim in life. Said dad was of the best men he ever knew.

Mind you, an marry Charlotte all right and any old day, or night. She'll be as fast as I'll take her. Bin in doubt, I'm in doubt. Old Flax sticks for his paternal and paternal authority. If he got his blup about thickless cheek he'd be about as thick as I am after sackcloth and I had done their awful to Charlotte and poor Charley under.

My predicament is really no less than sickening grace hasn't a cent, worth speaking. Maybe \$20,000 life insurance, she left her out of his will, he had blown his brains out they they sky-highed O. P. to 1,000.

It's when with Grace that I fully determine to tell Charlotte "there are perable obstacles which must for forbid our union."—I have it, we out, along those lines, and it's bad. And then, after I leave Gland my hot blood cools and the sting of her kisses no longer in my mouth. I have to come to earth and remember my to myself and my family. If I shover have one. It can't be expected a man's social duty to rear a paupers.

And this is Don Day. Marjorie said she would me until tonight to quit being a Grace and Marjorie are chumma see. His says she will lend me \$500 a year on my prospects if I'm "right." I know what that mean might do worse than "right." Here's a prettier girl in the world Marjorie Lavender it's Grace, she.

And then, I her. Though I am a loafer, she loves me.

She said it. The steamship slowly up the Narrows, abreast of the line. There was a tremendous clank and splash. A drusilla called a steward.

"What was steward?" she asked.

"Nothin' lady," dropped the anchor, ma'am."

"I thought the," answered Aunt Drusilla disingly. "They've been very careful. I've seen it hanging over the side all day."

The Doctor's conclusion.

Footie—Doo V. wants to sell his sister.

Bill—What's the ont?

Footie—He's the one that says it will be my patient over after.

STORAGE OF FOREST LEAVES

They Make Economical and Suitable Material for Poultry Scratching Shed and for Nesting.

(By M. A. COVERDELL.)

If farmers only understood the many uses to which leaves could be put, more of them would be stored. Some may think it takes too much time and labor, but they are easily and quickly gathered in various ways. One good plan is to have cheap barrels handy, fill them with leaves, and set them away where rain or snow will not reach them.

Another method by which the storage of leaves may be accomplished is that of using common gunny or burlap sacks. These, also, may be stored away without emptying the sacks, and they will be in convenient shape to use a few at a time during the winter.

If one has only a small number of sacks, the leaves may be carried and emptied from the sacks into some outbuilding, not in use; but where one desires to store a considerable quantity, we find that bed-sheets, or similar pieces of cloth, are excellent for the purpose.

Simply spread them on the ground; rake up the leaves with a common garden rake and pile them on the sheets, catch hold of each of the four corners and draw them together. A large quantity can be carried in this manner, and when it is desired to empty the sheets, let go of one corner and allow the leaves to roll out.

There are numerous uses to which the stored leaves may be put. They make a suitable and economical lining for the storage pits. The poultry scratching-shed is another place they may be utilized to a good advantage. We also have used them for nesting.

They are excellent for bedding purposes in the dairy barn, the hog house and the horse stalls. Then, after they have been used for any of these purposes, they form a fertilizer that is hard to equal, they having absorbed all the rich liquids and juices wherever they have been used.

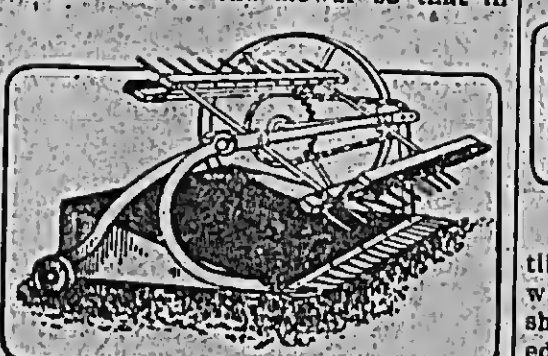
These are deposited with the leaves when they are scattered over the soil, and the rejuvenating effect is thus greatly enhanced by the combined influences of the liquids and rotted manure.

ATTACHMENT TO GATHER SEED

Louisiana Man Invents Apparatus Arranged to Have Support From Finger Bar of Mower.

The Scientific American is describing a seed gathering attachment for mowers, designed by Y. M. Jackson of Laurel Hill, La., says:

This attachment is arranged to have support from the finger bar of the mower, to be adjustable vertically of the latter, a frame member of the attachment being adapted for mounting on the axle of the mower so that in



Seed Gathering Attachment for Mowers.

the adjustment of the finger bar, the attachment will swing with the said axle as a center, there being a beater reel operating over the seed box and driven from the axle.

GET STARTED WITH ALFALFA

When Land Is First Inoculated Many of Smaller Plants May Have but Few Bacteria at Work.

It is interesting to examine young alfalfa plants and note how quickly they obtain the benefit of nitrogen-gathering bacteria. Plants less than four weeks old may have two or three nodules on a single root and have a countless number of bacteria furnishing nitrogen from the air.

When land is first inoculated by the use of soil from an old field one may find much unevenness in the size of plants at an early age, due to the fact that the taller plants are getting an abundance of nitrogen, while the smaller plants have few or no bacteria at work for them. It is for this reason that a second seeding on land that has been made to grow alfalfa successfully is much surer than a first seeding.

Treatment for Scour.

Indigestion and scouring in calves are sometimes caused by milk that is excessively rich. Milk that is moderate or low in butterfat is usually better for young calves, while indigestion in older calves is usually due to unclean milk, unclean vessels, close confinement in dark, insanitary stalls, and irregular or excessive feeding.

In some cases it appears to be due mainly to sheer weakness and inability to digest, and for calf cholera or white scour try the formalin treatment. Add one-half ounce liquid formalin to fifteen and one-half ounces of water.

Reduce the milk ration at least one-half, and add one ounce of the diluted formalin to each pint of milk.

Seeds to Reject.

All seeds that swim in water should be rejected, and a further separation made by placing the seeds that sink in water in a weak solution of sugar or salt.

PREPARE FOR W. WHEAT

Land Should Be Plowed and Harrowed Soon Mellow Soil Prevents Flooding.

Oats and barley land intended for winter use to be seeded to grass and plowed early and harrowed after plowing, so the ground is heavy and should be plowed three times. We use the plow set to cut an even furrow a good depth. Harrow and before the plowed ground dries the mellow top soil will preparation of moisture, and it will be in place order for drilling second or third working with a tooth harrow and roller, either in an exchange.

Land plowed just sowing is too spongy; it should be plowed at least two weeks before grain is drilled. Expert growers plow immediately after the first or second harvest, and arrow and roll. When oats or precede a crop of winter wheat is much dryer than a propagated summer fallow, and if one should be dry and hot, it will get such a lead mind moist enough for germination.

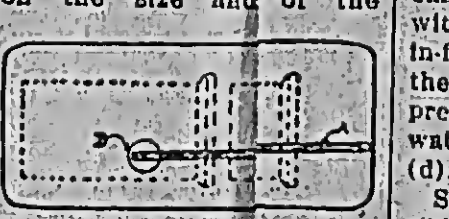
If the barnyard is to be spread over the fall pay to hire a spreader, because it can be spread so much, as the spreader cuts the fine and spreads an even agular coat over the entire grow active men with a two-header will haul and spread all of manure in a day. The price for the use of a spreader cents per day. If a spreader be had, haul and spread on wagon or cart.

The manure spread should be harrowed into the ground next; there is no plant food from the manure from action of sun and wind. Twelve horse wagon loaded manure and drill in the soil with 250 pounds of a good bone fertilizer to the acre. Two and fertilizer will give a bid of grain and a better quattraw than either manure or used alone.

HANDLE HEAVY EASILY

With Device Showed Here One Man Can Manipulate Pieces of Pipe.

A Kansas man has device shown in the illustration handling large and heavy pieces of pipe. The device is self-explaining, and can be made by any one who has a screw driver in the Farm and Home. The frame, A, is of depending on the size and of the



Handle Heavy Easily.

tile, A small iron wheel, B, is centered and as shown, and a swing is pivoted on the top end of the handle, as shown at C, being held with a bolt, D. Two brackets hold the upright in place. The device is placed inside shown, and the tile is thrust in its proper position, withdrawn for the next tile. One can easily handle large tiles calling for two or more men in place.

MAKING PIECE CRETE

Idaho Agricultural Gives Information Regarding That Reg.

By E. W. HAMMILL, Agricultural Engineer, Idaho Experiment Station.

Many times it is to get at the amounts of sand and gravel to make a concrete. At such times the rule will furnish the destination. To find the number of cement to make a yard of concrete, divide 40 by the number of sacks in the mixture; thus, for mix the number of sacks will be 40 divided by 7 or

To find cubic feet multiply number of sacks by "parts" of sand or 2x5.7 (Similarly the number of sacks will be 45.7 or 22.8. If gravel had been used the rule would require 13.3 sacks and 26.8 cubic feet of sand and concrete.

Causes of "Vib."

"White comb" is caused by decayed food, mold and overcrowding in filthy houses. There is appearance to the combs, head and neck, with a lack of feathers from the back.

The treatment is removing to clean and giving wholesome food. Give a tablespoonful of castor oil daily a teaspoonful condition powder to food, and anoint the head and neck with vasoline. Oil need only be given once.

Get on a

The breed isn't feed isn't all. Be sure you get the right track with both and be no disappointment to business for you.

HYDRAULIC RAM BEST

Affords Handiest Means of Pumping Water for Farms.

Economical Little Contrivance Could Be More Generally Used, Especially Where Streams and Springs Abound.

The problem of pumping water for stock on the farm is by no means a small one, and men have gone to great expense to solve it. Windmills and gas engines are good, but both are more or less expensive and complicated. Unquestionably the simplest and most economical little contrivance for pumping water is the hydraulic ram, says the Utah Farmer. This is being used on many farms where much water is needed, but could be used more generally, especially in regions where springs abound. The action of the hydraulic ram depends on the force that is exerted by a stream of water, being applied to a part of the water to elevate it to a tank. Thus, the momentum gained by the entire stream, when used to raise only a small part of it through a pipe, furnishes a surprisingly large amount of power.

Since the water generates its own power and does its own hoisting, it is evident that the system is about as

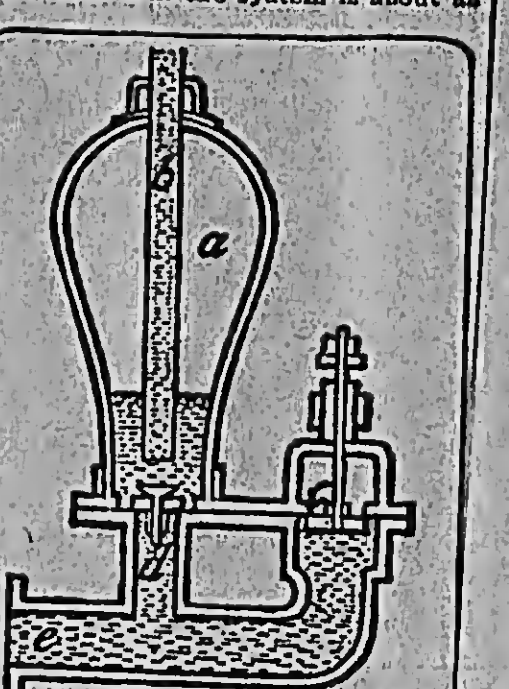


Diagram of Hydraulic Ram.

nearly automatic as any apparatus could be. The construction of the ram is simple. It consists of a large air-chamber (a), a flow pipe (b), an overflow valve (c), a delivery valve (d), and a delivery pipe (e). In operation the water flows in at (b), with force, closing valve at (c). The water is forced up the valve at (d) is raised to the force of the water and the air-chamber is filled until the pressure within the chamber equals that of the flowing stream. When this occurs the valve at (d) drops and the compressed air in the chamber forces the water out through the delivery pipe (d).

Since there is nothing that can possibly wear out except the two valves, which are very easily replaced, it appears to one as being the most economical and handiest pumping device on the farm.

POOR MANAGEMENT IN FEEDS

Bad Practice to Withhold Grain From Heavy Horses—Animals Left in Bad State for Winter.

There is not uncommonly woeful bad management in feeding heavy horses; others, too, for that matter. It is too much the practice at the season when green stuff comes in to withhold a large portion of the grain.

Of course, the horse will put on flesh of a sort much faster on green stuff than if fed on hay in the stable, but the condition becomes so bad a nature as to be little suited, when daily toll is required or hard feed and muscles are absolutely essential.

Later in the summer, when he age matures and holds no excess fat, the case is rather different, even then to withhold the grain any great extent is a bad policy, as it is sure to tell against the horse as he or later—sooner in the way of springing and weakened state, and in but a poor state against winter.

SILAGE ALLOWANCE FOR C

Fifteen Pounds May Be Given in Morning and Same Amount in Evening Well to Feed Regularly.

A cow weighing 1,000 pounds consumes on an average about 15 pounds of corn silage daily. Fifteen pounds may be fed in the morning and 15 pounds in the evening. The allowance may be increased or decreased in proportion to the weight and individual nature of the cow. A cow weighing 1,000 pounds requires more silage than others of the same weight.

It is well to feed regularly and it does not make much difference when the cows are fed, provided they are fed regularly. As a rule, believe it better to feed silage regularly after milking in the morning rather than before. If care is exercised there is some danger of the silage tainting the milk when fed the time of milking.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Cleanliness Essential. It is impossible to produce clean milk and cream unless the cows, stable, milking utensils and separator are clean.